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Page 2 of Bonn's A-1181

for the private practice of law in 1933, he joined the Foreign Office in 1936 as an attache and was assigned to Tehran as first secretary in October 1938. In 1940 he was transferred to Copenhagen, returned to the home office in the middle of that year, and then was posted in July 1941 to Ankara, where he remained until his internment in 1945, in the meanwhile reaching the rank of Counselor of Embassy. While in the Foreign Office, he joined the Nazi party, but there is no record of his active involvement in Nazi policies or organizations.

Dr. Allardt resumed his government career in 1950 when he was employed by the newly established Federal Ministry of Economics. In August 1952, he joined the postwar Foreign Office as acting chief of the foreign trade division. His first Ambassadorial assignment came in September 1954 when he was posted to Djakarta; reportedly he operated there in highly competent, workmanlike fashion. In 1958 he returned to Bonn and soon thereafter was placed on detached service with the EEC in Brussels as director for relations with associated states.

Shortly before the expiration of his first two-year leave period in June 1960, Allardt resigned his position with the EEC, following a dispute with the French Commissioner, Robert Lemaigre, on the issue of preference in financial policy; Allardt argued that he was being asked to implement a policy discriminating in favor of France. Allardt nevertheless remained in Brussels for another year, attached to the FRG Embassy, and then returned to the economic division of the Foreign Office. In June 1961 he headed the FRG Trade Delegation to Warsaw, but the work of negotiating a trade agreement was interrupted by the political storms surrounding the building of the Berlin wall and the subsequent Bundestag election. At the end of 1962, Allardt resumed the negotiations and brought them to a successful conclusion in March 1963, thus scoring a noteworthy initial success for the then Foreign Minister Schroeder's policy of developing relations with the Eastern European states.

In April 1963, Allardt was accredited as Ambassador to Madrid, and remained there until the beginning of 1968, when he returned to Bonn, initially with the expectation of replacing Assistant Secretary Moyer-Lindenberg, who was taking over the Embassy in Madrid. After an interval of uncertainty, Allardt

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Page 3 of Bonn's A-1181

was proposed to the Cabinet as successor to von Malthor.

The change in destination from Bonn to Moscow was rumored to be related to the recently established incumbency of State Secretary Dushwitz. During Allardt's service in Copenhagen, early in World War II, his wife had divorced him and married Dushwitz. Allardt was left with a small son (now of college age) and a widowed mother to take care of. While in Madrid, Allardt was remarried to a French-Tunisian woman, described as vivacious and attractive, who had for several years previously been employed at the US Mission in Tunis. Allardt's career had other stormy points -- the resignation in Brussels, for example, which followed close upon his involvement, together with Professor Hallstein and Ambassador Blackenhorn, in a dispute with a German Foreign Service Officer named Strack, who accused the three high officials of framing a disciplinary case against him. The Strack affair won considerable publicity at the time, not unrelated to the fact that both Blackenhorn and Allardt had had prewar diplomatic careers, but it was dismissed by the courts in 1959.

Even Allardt's difficulty in obtaining agreement was probably complicated by the record of the man who was accompanying him as DCI, Baron von Stempel. The latter, unlike Allardt, is fluent in Russian, in part due to the fact that he spent more than 10 years in Soviet captivity; he has reportedly already reached Moscow, however, so that presumably any reservations against his presence by the Soviets have been laid aside.

Despite these bumpy spots in his career, Allardt has built up substantial credit in his postwar associations as a professional diplomat. Embassy officials who dealt with him during the early 60's, when he headed the economic division of the Foreign Office, found him cooperative, readily accessible, and candid even on matters of a sensitive nature. He seemed generally well-disposed toward the United States. A tall, well-built, almost completely bald man with a round face that tends to break into a broad smile, he impressed Embassy officers in Madrid as friendly if occasionally somewhat blunt in his manner. He gave the impression of more than routine energy and devoted himself with special interest

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